DESCRIPTION OF WYOMING'S MAMMOTH DINOSAUR.

EXPEDITION OF THREE HUNDRED SCIENTISTS WHO WILL SPEND A MONTH DIGGING FOR PUTRIFIED REMAINS OF PREHIS-

TORIC ANIMALS. American scientists are now locking their laboratory doors behind them and setting their faces toward Wyoming The invitation extended by a Western ratiroad company to three hundred well known scientists is being generally accepted, and geologists and students of kindred sciences are gathering in Laramie, equipped for

a month's digging and hammering. At the head of the expedition now forming for an advance into Wyoming's richest fossil field are Professor Wilbur C. Knight, of the chair of geology in the University of Wyoming. and his assistant, W. H. Reed. Mr. Reed is the discoverer of the petrified bones of the most colossal animal ever taken from the earth's strata. He thus describes his discovery; "While prospecting for fossils ninety miles northwest of Laramie last August, I discovered traces of a dinosaur, measuring nearly one hundred and all, must be based upon the relation and connectivity feet in length, and being perhaps thirtyfive feet in height at the hips and twenty-five ment of his vastly superior mental powers. But feet at the shoulders. Through calculation I believe the petrified skeleton will weigh forty thousand pounds. On account of a large amount of work on our hands when this giant was discovered, the party in the field was compelled to let it remain in its natural bed during the winter and up to this time. Some of the prominent bones were uncovered, and sufficient data secured to warrant one in believing that it represents the largest dinosaur ever discovered. Work on excavating for the skeleton will now begin, and by autumn it will be removed to the university, where it will be restored and placed upon exhibition as soon as the new museum is finished to receive it."

In conjecturing as to the probable appearance in life of the animal, Mr. Reed said: "An accurate idea of a living dinosaur is practically out of the question. According to my opinion, I should say that the animal now being brought to light weighed in life about sixty tons; that he had a neck thirty feet long and a tail perhaps sixty feet in length. His ribs are about nine feet long, and the cavity of his body, with the lungs and entrails out, would have made a hall thirty-four feet in length, sixteen feet in width, covered by an arch probably twelve feet in height. Such a space if properly arranged would seat at least forty people. A round steak taken from the ham of the animal would have been at least twelve feet in diameter, or more than thirty-five feet in circumference, and would have had a solid bone in the middle twelve by fourteen inches, with no hollow for marrow, Four cavalrymen could easily have ridden abreast between his front and hind legs, provided he had not objected. Every time he put his toot down it covered more than a square yard of The smallness of the head of this animal is a peculiar thing. I should say that the head of this mighty dinosaur was probably not larger than a ten gallon keg. He must have been a sluggish creature, as his brain cavity would certainly not warrant the belief that that organ weighed more than four or five pounds.

"The prospects are indeed encouraging for our recovering the greater part of the animal's fossil remains; and it will be an almost invaluable lossil treasure. There is no building in Laramie large enough to contain it, and when we get it here we shall probably place it temporarily on the campus. I have taken up the land, on which I found the fossil, under the placer mining laws of the United States, and we shall work as rapidly as possible in restoring our great prize to a normal condition here at Laramie. THE BRONTOSAUR AT YALE.

Mr. Reed was also the discoverer of the fanous brontosaur in the Yale Museum, in New-Haven, which was restored by Professor O. C. Marsh in 1891. This and the dinosaur for millions of years slept together in the same graveyard till resurrected by the same persevering geologist. The brontosaur had died while omewhat isolated, and, in consequence, sevenenths of the skeleton was found relatively place. In comparison with this monster, the argest dinosaurs of Europe are small and incomplete. But in turn it is superseded in magnitude and scientific value by the new discov-ery. The Yale specimen of the prehistoric species is believed to have been in life seventy teet long, and to have weighed eighty thousand feet long, and to have weighed eighty thousand pounds, or fifty thousand pounds less than the specimen about to be restored. The former was twenty-five feet high at the hips and sixteen leet at the shoulders. Its femur is slightly more than six feet in length, while the femur of the newly discovered specimen is eight feet long. A measurement of its lumbar vertebra is thirteen naches across the centrum, while a correspondng vertebra in the new fossil is over sixteen nches by similar measurement. From the bones already recovered it is estimated that in size he dinosaur in Wyoming is to the Yale specimen

as three is to two.

Wyoming proves to be "the resting place of the petrified bones of the largest land animals that ever lived." Such is the opinion of a score f geologists who have been operating on its reeless wastes since 1877. Professor Marsh, of Yale, and Professor Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania, were the first to study sys-ematically the Wyoming fossil fields. Till their leaths both directed annual explorations in lo-salities then almost inaccessible. The construc-tion of the Union Pacific Railroad through Wyoming gave a stimulus to research, and from 1877 till 1888 Professor Marsh had field parties constantly at work in Eastern Wyoming. In tharge of these expeditions was Mr. Reed, who is now collecting on so large a scale for the State University of Wyoming, which began its systematic field work in 1894, with the intention of securing for its museum a complete collecof securing for its museum a complete col-tion of the fossil remains of these animals, three years Mr. Reed has brought toget three years Mr. Reed has brought together and arranged scientifically more than fifty tons of bones. His recent discovery is believed to make the university's collection of dinosaur fossils the most complete in existence. This is a proud distinction for one of the youngest of the

A GEOLOGICAL TREASURE HOUSE.

Wyoming is a treasure house in a geologic sense. Its fossil beds so far as known to-day are richest in the south central part of the State. The bones are usually observed in banks of clay or marl, but occasionally in beds of sandstone. Bones are discovered in heaps five feet deep, with the bones so closely packed and mixed that it is almost impossible to take them out and fit them in the restored skeleton. Professor Marsh has said that the territory

now known as Wyoming once had numerous fresh water lakes and a climate approaching the semi-tropical. The animals whose are now coming to light inhabited these lakes and the adjoining swamps in myriads. The animals sank into the mud in dying, and their bones were covored over with other deposits and became petrified. The large beds are found at points supposed to have been the mouths of great rivers, the animals after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these estuaries, thus account-

street rivers, the animals after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these estuaries, thus accounting for the vast deposits in certain places.

"It is believed that through the geological ages these animals became covered with perhaps twenty thousand feet of rock. The process by which the Rocky Mountains were formed tilted these beds, and subsequent erosion has thus brought to light the burying grounds of millions of years ago. The history of this reptilian age in which the dinosaur lived has been faithfully though not fully written in Nature's unmistable hieroglyphics, found in these vast burying grounds. The animals of the period, though all lizardlike, were yet widely different in character. The seas were inhabited by fishes, turtles and sea serpents. On the land were herbivorous, carnivorous, jumping, flying and armored animals, all reptilian in their nature. Associated with these were a few mammals about the size of a modern mouse, and a few primitive birds."

The collection of reptilian fossils at the University of Wyoming includes many of the reptiles known to the reptilian age, and a great many animals new to science and not found elsewhere. This unusual collection has been gathered under the direction of professor Wilbur C. Knight, of the chair of geology in the

university. He is now leading the most notable expedition ever organized in this country to the scene of Mr. Reed's discovery, and Mother Earth is seen to yield to deliver the deliverse of the country to the seen to yield to deliver the deliverse of the country to the seen to yield to deliver the deliverse of the yield the yield the yield the deliverse of the yield t scene of Mr. According to delving and conquering man another of her long concealed treasures.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

STRAIN OF EDUCATION UPON CHILDREN. -A writer in a German paper, while admitting that the German educational methods and institutions are held up as models, and rightly so, to the other nations of the world, and that to such methods and institutions a large measure of Germany's prestige is due, raises the question whether such success has not been attained by sapping the heart blood of the nation. This inquiry he accomheart blood of the nation. This inquiry he accompanies by the remarkable statement that during the ten years ending in 180s not less than 401 school children, of whom 331 were boys, in Prussia alone, succumbed under the strain of education and took their own lives before they had arrived at the age of lifteen years, the extremely significant fact appearing also that without a single exception these children were pupils of elementary schools and schools where training for a particular profession is given. Not unimportant is the statement that the ordinary workingman in Prussia is very poor, and, as the price of meat of all kinds there is "terribly dear," it is evident that the pupils of the elementary schools cannot, as a rule, receive the nourishment necessary to sustain them during their hard school life.

BRAIN FORMATION. - Scientific men agree, with a remarkable degree of unanimity, that man's superiority in the scale of creation, if maintained at here a strange field of exploration has been opened brain shows that the facial angle is very large and that the brain is also large, both absolutely and relatively. Thus, it forms less than one five thousandth of the weight of the fish, one one hunored and eightieth of the weight of the average mammal, one-fittieth of the chimpanzee, one thirty-sixth of man, these figures, of course, being approximate. Further, the cranial capacity of man is from seventy to one hundred cube inches, of the gorilla about thirty. The brain of Cuvier weighed sixty-four and five-tenths ounces, while the lowest weight of the normal human brain is perhaps thirty to thirty-two ounces. The brain of the gorilla weighs under twenty ounces; but the difference in weight of brain between the highest and the lowest men is far greater, both relatively and absolutely, than between the lowest man and the bighest ape. and that the brain is also large, both absolutely

TRIUMPHS OF SURGERY .- A singular case in surgery-the recovery of a woman who had been embowelled by a cow is noted in "The London nan in question, who was fortytwo years old, was tossed into the air, and it aptwo years old, was tossed into the air, and it appeared that she was the victim of a very severe abdominal wound, through which some twenty feet of small howels protruded. The physicians washed the wound with a weak solution of carbolic acid and the reduction was begun. Catgut sutures were irtroduced deeply, but not touching the peritoneum. It was thought at first that the patient would not survive the reduction, the shock having been so severe; but, fortunately, no henorrhage or injury of the bowels had occurred, and when the reduction was complete and the wound had been sewed up the woman expressed herself as feeling better. In thirty-five days after the accident she was up, moving around and doing light work.

INFANT MORTALITY IN MASSACHUSETTS. Dr. S. W. Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, remarks in an official paper that while the evidences of the great advantage of sanitary measures are clearly demonstrated, it still remains a fact that the general mortality of the State has not materially changed in a period of forty years or more, since, while the death rate from certain diseases has diminished, that of others ground, and must have fairly shaken the earth, ground, and must have fairly shaken the earth, has increased in a corresponding degree. After a careful examination of the list of diseases in which an increased death rate has occurred in Massa an increased death rate has occurred in static chusetts, Dr. Abbott has no hesitation in static that boards of health in the large cities will find fruitful field of work in studying the question fafant mortality, its causes and the prevention its excessive prevalence. In regard to this, it appears that the aggregation of inhabitants in efficient large towns—other things being equal—coincide with an increase in the general death rate of the communities, the principal increase being in the and large towns—other things being edital coincides with an increase in the general death rate of those communities, the principal increase being in the mortality of infants. So far as age periods are concerned, it seems that children under five years have in times past and in other countries yielded adversely to the effects of density of population. But in Massachusetts, notwithstanding an increased density of population from 126 a square mile in 1825 to 380 a quare mile in 1825, the general death rate remained practically stationary.

PHARMACY AND ELECTRICITY .- A method of producing todoform by the aid of electricity is au-nounced, and is said to yield satisfactory results The apparatus for this purpose, as described sists of an ordinary battery jar, closed with a plate of india rubber, and containing the platinum plates of electrodes. The middle one, which is about eighty-five square metres in surface, serves us the anode, and the cathodes are wrapped in parchment anode, and the cathodes are wrapped in parchiment paper; between the electrodes being placed two entrance tubes for gases and an exit tube. The charge consists of a solution of potassium iodide, sodium carbonate and alcohol, the whole kept at a temperature of 55 degrees by a water bath—the lodoform being removed every eight ampere hours, and the corresponding amount of iodide of potassium and twenty cubic centimeters of alcohol added. A slow current of carbon dioxide is passed through the cell to take up the caustic potash formed at the cathode.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF NUTS -For some time physicians in various parts of Europe have been experimenting as to the nutritive and medicinal qualities of the various kinds of nuts, and in some ases have advanced views favoring the use of the article as food, under certain conditions, for special diseases. It is stated that they contain a special kind of salt adapted for lubricating or softening the kind of salt adapted for lubricating or softening the muscles of the arteries, and by some it is said that electly people would be benefited by more extensive diet of this kind. The only evil to be overcome is that nuts are difficult of mastication, which process must be thoroughly performed, so that no hard pieces may enter the digestive organs. In France, the absence of Indian corn as an article of diet among the poorer classes is to a certain extent replaced by the popular chestnut. The peasants of that country also cat walnuts with bread that has been smeared with garlic, of which diet the hygienic effects are considered good, replacing meat in a large measure. They also make bread of chestnuts.

TROPICAL BATHS.-Health giving as it may be to those who are young and vigorous and newly arrived, the cold bath, says "The Journal of Tropical Medicine," is by no means to be indiscriminately resorted to; and while in the tropics a daily bath of some sort becomes a necessity for purposes of cleanliness alone, the "tub" which is indulged in by Europeans—that is, immersion in cold water, or, at any rate, water that is distinctly colder than the any rate, water that is distinctly colder than the body, for, say, five minutes—has a positive physiological action besides the removal of the dirt, and the question is whether this is good or bad. It is pointed out in "The Journal" that the shock is relatively greater than in temperate climates, that the abstraction of heat during the process can be but ill afforded, and that the depression of temperature induced is difficult to recover from. Neither the circulatory nor the respiratory organs respond to the stimulus.

INSOMNIA DRUGS.-There has been published in detail, by Dr. J. B. Learned, of Northampton, Mass., his simple method for the treatment of insomnia, the whole thing being accomplished with-out the usual resort to drugs. Briefly, muscular and mental exertion, in a systematic way, is the course involved; that is, a series of positions of the boly, lying upon the back and side in the horizontal line, with the brain being occupied in controlline and making changes, is the substance of the remedial measures proposed, the brain being occupied in devising these changes and modifying the respirations—this calling blood and vital energy away from the centre of matter that keeps up the automatic motion and prevents sieep. The doctor terms this "turning off the belts." The muscular motion consists in fixing a certain group of muscles for a definite length of time, and then another and snother change. Fatigue soon comes to muscle and brain thus controlled, and sleep is inevitable. the boly, lying upon the back and side in the hor-

A MYSTERIOUS DISEASE IN THE ALPS.

Rome correspondence of The Pall Mall Gazette. Soriso and Gargallo, two villages of a little ove ne thousand inhabitants each, standing on the to

IN THE CURAN CAPITAL.

Havana, Aug. 5.-The release from custody of L. L. Sloane, recently arrested on his arrival at New-York at the request of the Havana authorities on a charge of robbery, on the ground that there is no extradition treaty between the United States and Cuba, has astonished the lawyers and judges of Havana, as well as General Ludlow, the Military Governor. General Ludiow is reported to have said that as the country is under military occupation by the United States, with the American flag flying and American Governors in charge, under the direct control of the President and Congress, he cannot understand the action of the magistrate by whose order the prisoner was discharged. The Sloane case is comparatively unimportant, but something may occur in the future that will prove a serious matter. Den Antonio Genzalez Mendoza, president of the Supreme Court of Cuba, thinks the question should be settled immediately, and Captain William L. Pitcher, president of the Havana Police Court, asserts that there are adventurers in Havana who are apt to take advantage of the decision and leave suddenly with all they are able to lay their hands on.

A DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Duncan Marr, the marine, previously reported to be suffering from yellow fever, died to-day. up to view. An examination of man's skull and | The marines are still in the barracks, where out of forty men two have died, whereas out of two thousand soldiers here there has not been a single case of yellow fever. Within the last two or three months General Ludlow has repeatedly urged the removal of the marines, and now that Governor-General Brooke is in command of naval matters General Ludlow has requested him to order their removal.

As the result of a recent quarrel between an American and a Cuban, in which the former was obliged to draw his revolver in self-defence, the American caused his assailant to be summoned before a local magistrate. The evidence brought out at the examination showed that the Cuban had struck the American in the face with a club before the latter drew his revolver, but the Judge decided that the American must pay a Judge decided that the American must pay a fine of 100 pesetas for drawing his revolver. The American, however, was allowed to leave the courtroom, and after a few days called to see the Judge, who told him that he could, if he preferred, serve a term of imprisonment instead of paying the fine, each day's confinement being counted as equal to 15 pesetas. The American said his business would not permit of this arrangement, whereupon the Judge said he could let the prisoner serve the time in his own house, giving him leave to go when and where he pleased, and this arrangement was accordingly made.

where he pleased, and this arrangement was accordingly made.
Seftor Domingo Mendez Capote, Secretary of State in Governor General Brooke's Cabinet, in a recent speech at Cardenas declated that his position as a member of the intervening Government was compatible with the principles which led him to fight for liberty, adding.

"These principles will soon take the form of a definite constitution for a Cuban government. As the true ideal of the Cubans is the absolute independence of the country, it is the duty of every one to unite. Some individuals have suggested a protectorate by the United States as a solution of the situation, and are trying to constitute a new party in opposition to the Cuban National party, relying upon the Americans for sympathy."

WANTS A CENTRAL RAILROAD.

"El Diario de la Marina" in to-day's issue has an editorial advocating the building of a central railroad in Cuba, which it says would be a oon to the entire Island. The paper asserts that the progress of the island has been retarded by General Brooke's strict construction of the Foraker amendment, which has been "Cuba's curse," keeping away capital and preventing millions of dollars being judiciously spent in the island, which would have given work to thousands of persons, by this means preventing much suffering and brigandage Regarding the proposed railroad the paper Regarding the proposed railroad the paper claims that the Foraker amendment does not apply, as the concession for its construc-tion was granted long before January last, and urges President McKinley to put a reasonable construction upon the amendment and permit the railroad to be built.

ADMISSION OF CATTLE TO CUBA. Washington, Aug. 5.-Acting Secretary Meikl john to-day issued an order prescribing regulations for the admission into Cuba, free of duty, of graded cattle for breeding purposes, in compilance with the Department's recent circular. The order contricts the period of edesiration till for Nuevitas and Manzanillo, where proper inspection will be established, that note but pure bred or graded cattle, immune from the effects of the fever

FINED FOR WINNING HIS CASE,

From The Senttle Post-Intelligencer.

"When I graduated from the law school," said the old lawyer, with a reminiscent smile, "I took Horace Greeley's advice and went West. I located in a little two that then was on the frontier and waited with the confidence of youth for clients. Before I ad fairly opened my office I was retained to defend a man for stealing a horse. This clated me city much, for I was not aware at the time hat the case had been refused by all the other lawyers in town, as defending a horse thief was not a thing to be desired if a man valued his life. The case came for trial before an old judge and a jury composed of hewhiskered ranchers. There was no doubt that the man was guilts, but he had a number of frequency to writing to swear to anything was a frequently in the defendant was forty miles away from the next when the horse was stolen, and the prescribed was inside to break down their testimony. First that I was going to free my client, not ware that the verdict. They were lack in five minutes, and the verdict. They were lack in five minutes, and the old judge asked them if they had succeeded in arriving at a verilet.

"We heve, answered the foreman, as he shifted the gun he carried on his hip. We find the defendant not guilty and recommend the defendant of lawyer, own, to his youth and innocence, to the mercy of the Court.

"While I was graping for breath the judge fined me \$500 and suspended sentence long enough for me to get out of town. It wasn't law, but I didn't stop to argue the matter." From The Senttle Post-Intelligencer.

THE POO BAR OUTDONE.

THE POO BAR OUTDONE.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Lieutenant Offley, commander of Company B, 7th Infantry, at present temporary post commander at Fort McFherson, is a victim of red size. By a series of most peculiar circumstances he now finds misself the hearer of no less than fourteen titles. Without realizing it, and unintentionally he has much the same tole as Poot lish in "The Mikudoo". He official titles are:

Fost commander, adjutant, recruiting officer, signal officer, ordinance officer, range officer, commander Company B, 7th Infantry, commanding Sth. Infantry detachment, commanding Sth. Infantry detachment, commanding Sth. Infantry detachment and commanding post non-commissioned staff.

The present situation is due to the lack of officers at McFherson, and it is probably the first time that the commander of any military post has had to look after so many offices.

To Illustrate the perplexing state of affairs, if Lieutenant Officy, as comminder of Company B, desires clothes for his men, he makes out a clothing schedule as company commander. This is then sent to himself as post commander for approval, and he signs it as such, and then resends it to himself as quartermaster.

As quartermaster he delivers the clothes to himself as quartermaster.

As quartermaster he delivers the clothes to himself as quartermaster.

As quartermaster he delivers the clothes to himself and then signs for the clothing as commander of Company B. The original paper in this manner goes through his hands four different times, and is finally filed among the post documents.

LO FENG LUH AND BERESFORD'S BOOK. London correspondence of The Birmingham Post.

Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, was among the guests whom the Artice Club entertained yesterday on the occasion of a special inspection of its industrial exhibition, which was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Crystal Palace about three weeks since, and His Excelency delivered an interesting address to the company. He declared himself a great admirer of this country, of its society, its literature, its press and its industries, and said he looked upon the British press as the great instrument by which the exchange of ideas could be effected, and upon British industries as the connecting link of the brotherhood of the world. A statement which excited considerable interest was his announcement that he has been engaged upon a translation of Lord Charles Beresford's recently published book upon the Chinese Empire, to which he alluded as the work of a distinguished member of the Article Club. He added that he regarded it as one of the most important of his duties to bring British manufacturers into louch with the four hundred million consumers in the empire which he had the hance to represent. London correspondence of The Birmingham Post

EXPOSITION NEXT YEAR. The plans for the United States National Pavilion at the Paris Exposition of 1900 have been pleted by the architects, C. A. Coolidge and Morin Goustlaux, and show a building of imposing proportions and artistic design. It will stand on the Quai d'Orray, on the left bank of the Seine, among the buildings of the Great Powers. The main entrance will be under a large portico which spans the Esplanade, and under this every visitor who walks to the National Building will be obliged to

The building will have a large central dome and rotunda, which will be used as a general meeting place for Americans during the Exposition. Opening from this rotunda on three sides will be rooms 13 by 35 feet, which will be set aside for the use of American visitors. That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounging room for men, that on the right will be for women, and the middle apartment will be a drawing room. In the second story the various States will have their apartments, and there visitors' registers will be kept, so that it will be easy to find the names of Americans who have arrived at the Exposition The private offices of the Commissioner General and his staff will be in the third story, and some of the State offices will be on the floor over this.

AID FOR RUSSIAN SUFFERERS.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMINE VICTIMS.

A letter has been received at this office from James Stokes in regard to the starving Russians. The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir. I wish to make particular acknowledgment of the courtesy of The Tribune in behalf of the famine fund, of which I inclose you a circular. fund will grow to much larger proportions as the

> "What is that, General?" asked the delighted ex-Quartermaster General.
> "It's fireproof," replied Sherida. DEWEY'S TARGET PRACTICE. When a warship goes out for target practice to is the custom to place all chinaware and other fragile articles as far below in the hold as possible, in order to prevent their breakage by the oncussion that follows the firing of the guns. This led to an amusing incident at Manila, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Life on board the ships was gradually settling down to its accus-tomed routine, when one day at luncheon Commodore Dewey asked Jim, the cabin boy, where something he missed from the table was.
> "I ain't had a chance to get it yet, Commodore."

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

General Sheridan was noted for his facility

epigrammatic speech, which is well filustrated by a

Office, in Washington, and was inordinately proud of his achievement. When Sheridan inspected the

building General Meigs accompanied him. Sheri-

dan went thoroughly over the structure from top

to bottom without passing any comment, but when

the inspection was completed he turned to his suide with:

Well, Meigs, I have only one fault to find with

remark he once made to General Meigs. General Meigs was the architect of the Pension

ONLY ONE FAULT.

COMPC NIEW CHA PIPLI TOTAL MUDIS THE STATE STATE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

Mana Mana

WANTED BERTH

The building will be 160 feet high from the lower evel, and 85 by 90 feet. It will be handsomely furnished, and among the American features will be two modern electric elevators.

In a description furnished by the Commissioner General he says:

The style of the exterior of the building is classic, and while different in design from any of the buildings at the Chicago Fair, yet the feeling there prevalent has been kept, and will be in marked contrast to the present French buildings, which are not so architectural in treatment. In the centre arch of the portico facing the Seine

will be French's statue of Washington, and a bust of Precident McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. The boat landing in front of the build-ing will be highly ornamental, and will represent a classic barge.

The following Americans have been appointed

members of an art commission which will deter-mine the question of interior decoration:

George B. Post, of New-York; Charles A. Coolidge of Poston; John B. Cauldwell, of New-York; C. F. McKim, of New-York; John La Farge, of New-York; Daniel C. French, of New-York; Howard Russell Butler; of New-York; Charles L. Hutchinson of Chicago, Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City; Halsey C. Ivea, of St. Louis, R. S. Peabody, of Boston, and Henry Walters, of Balti-

This commission will have entire charge of the mural decorations and artistic treatment of the in-terior of the building. It is the intention of the art commission to employ the best American mural painters upon this work, and make it the finest example of decorative art which the United States has thus far produced in any exposition.

The Commissioner General has appropriated \$10.-000 as a nucleus of a fund for this purpose, and it is hoped there will be enough patriotic citizens sufficiently interested in the development of mural decoration to aid in raising such a fund as will enable the United States to be properly represented in this branch of the fine arts.

CROCODILE AGAINST ALLIGATOR.

From The Detroit Journal.

It is claimed, and on good authority that the alligator is a better warrior than the crocodile. A demonstration of the fact was witnessed about a year ago on one of the Islands of the keys. The hattle was brutal, but thrilling and dramatic. The "Conchs" had captured a thirteen-and-a-half-foot crocodile, and issued a challenge "against any gator in the universe. The challenge was accepted by a hunter, who is known to hundreds of courists by the sobriquet of "Alligator Joe." The alligator produced for the fight measured thirteen feet. He was much broader than the crocodile, but could turn himself much quicker. (The peculiar stiffness of the crocodile is caused by small ribs attached to the vertebræ of the neck.) The crocodile was long and shuous, and had much larger tusks. The upper jaw of the alligator was immovable, while that of the crocodile was exactly opposite. This was the greatest point of difference. From The Detroit Journal.

nce. The fight began. Excitement was at fever heat, The fight began. Excitement was at fever heat, the two monster reptiles roaring, bellowing, lashing their tails and snapping their huge jaws. Like trained puglists, they manouvered until they each got a jaw hold; then, like wrestlers, they clinched, rose upright, parted and clashed again. During the rallies their great tails hurled tremendous blows, the crocodile lacking the force of his antagonist. The horrible spectacle was nearing its end. Clashing together again they locked, jaw in jaw, rolling over and over again until the lower jaw of the crocodile broke into fragments of ivory and bone. The ground was covered with gore, but the battle was ended. The alignator was the victor. With its horrors this public exhibition between two natural enemies was out an instance of many similar fights unseen and unrecorded in the great amphitheatre of nature.

35 .. DAILY EXTRACTS .. 35 THE SULTAN'S CINEMATOGRAPH.

London correspondence of The Birmingham Post. London correspondence of The Birmingham Post.

The Sultan has taken to the cinematograph, and he is about to have it brought into use for the purpose of enabling him to survey his railway works in Anatolia without the trouble of moving from his chair. The 1,100 kilometres of the line are to be photographed, and reeled off, with all their animated scenes, before His Majesty and the Court at Yildiz Klosk. The next time he orders an Armenian massacre he might adopt the same plan, and invite the Ambassadors. It would have the advantage of precluding all dispute as to the facts.

terrible need becomes known to our benevolent Carls. The largest subscription so far made comes from the New-York Life Insurance Company, for \$1,000. It is hoped this will be an incentive for similar sifts from other large corporations.

Trusting that you may be able to make mention of this, I remain, yours truly.

JAMES STOKES.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

(C. A. Coolidge and Morin Goustiaux, architects.)

New-York, Aug. 5, 1899.

The circular inclosed in the letter calls attention to the fact that 75 cents will sustain one life for one month in the famine district, and that help is needed at once, as thousands of the stricken Russians are dying. The circular is as follows:

sians are dying. The circular is as follows:

An agent of one of the committee, just from Russin, writes: "While in St. Petersburg, I met Princess Lieven. I was told that there are several millions of Russians who are actually starving, and many of these people are suffering from scurvy. The effect of this disease is that the muscles of the legs and arms become swollen and twisted, so that the victime are in terrible suffering most of the Anglo-American Church in St. Petersburg, has organized a relief committee, and has already received contributions from a large number of Englishmen. He is now very anxious to receive some help from America. At the time I left Russia he was making a personal visitation to the famine district." Pastor Francis writes:

"On our entrance they simply bared their teeth, which were loose and bleeding, to show that they could not speak, and pointed to their legs, which were frippied with pains and covered with sores, to show that they could not rise to greet us. Some of them had been lying in that state for months (one women, who was covered with bed sores for five months), with not a soul to lend them, and with no other food but black bread (and but little of that), of poor quality which burst the inflamed arteries of their mouths, shook out the cankered teeth, and gave excruciating pain."

Princess Lieven writes: "I stretch out my hand and beg; help me to save some more lives out of the perishing thousands; try to collect scmething from your friends and acquaintances."

The Russians helped us in our time of trouble. Let us help them now. Every penny goes direct. No commissions. The following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee in behalf of this fund. Morris K. Jesup, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New-York; Colonel John J. McCook, ex-Commissioner to Russia Charles A. Moore, William F. Cochran and James Stokes.

Please remit to James A. Scrymser, No. 37 Wallst.

JOHANN STRAUSS'S WIVES

Vienna correspondence of The London Post.

Vienna correspondence of The London Post.

It is scarcely a fortnight since Johann Strauss was ind to rest in the Friedhof, and already a series of respectable disputes have arisen regarding the wealth which he had accumulated. Strauss accured to his wife and stepdaughter, as well as his sisters moderate incomes for life, and then made the Society of Friends of Music his heir-atlaw. He disinherited his brother, the well-known Eduard Strauss, and made no provision for the destitute widow of his brother Joseph. The chief effort to dispute the legality of Strauss's will is to be made by his second wife, from whom he claimed that he was divorced.

When Strauss contracted his second marriage both he and his wife were Roman Catholics, and were united in a Catholic church and with the rites of that religion. The Austrian marriage laws are exceptionally severe, and married Catholics an in this country secure a legal separation from one another, but never an absolute divorce which enables them to marry again. The result is that Roman Catholics who have secured a separation resort to all sorts of evasions of the law in order to marry again, Johann Strauss receded from Roman Catholicism and became a Protestant, then emigrated to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided there for a period, obtained an absolute divorce from his wife, and married a third time.

solute divorce from his wife, and marriage laws detime.

This evasion of the Austrian marriage laws deprived Strauss of the Court favor which he had
enjoyed, and it seems certain that in the strict
legal sense his second wife is his rightful widow,
whereas his third wife, for whom he has
provided, had no authentic claim on him. The
Austrian laws of succession provide that a wife
can never be disinherited, but has always a claim
on at least one-third of the property left by her
husband, so that the second wife of the great musician has every prospect of obtaining this share
of his wealth. At present she is in poor circumstances, and earns her living in a photographic
studio in Berlin.

He Saw Two.-Professor Cy Entifik-There was a partial eclipse of the moon last night; did you Jim Krack (late home from the club)—I'm sorry you weren't with me, professor; I saw two.—(Ohlo State Journal

olent cit-de comes that target practice you had the other day."

THE PROPER AMERICAN SPIRIT.

A party sitting about a dinner table the other evening included among its number an officer of the Army and a prominent Democratic politician, The after dinner talk had turned on the Philippines, and the politician was attacking the so called policy of annexation. He had dined well, and spoke more freely than was his went. Some of his strictures on the Administration had caused uneasiness, and when he stated that he thought is would be better to sail away and leave the archi-pelago to take care of itself a stlence fell upon the group. It was broken by the Army officer saying:

"Well. I don't know much about the ethics of this question, or the right or wrong of it all, but I this question, or the right or wrong of it all, but I have taken my eath of nilegiance to the United States of America, and any one who fires on our flag is an enemy of that Government, and I should treat him as such. Men are firing on that flag to day in the Philippines, and those men, to my mind are enemies of my Government.

"Well," said a banker, grasping the solder by the hand, "that's as clear and succinct an expression of the proper American spirit as I care to hear."

The rest of the group followed the banker's lead-

The rest of the group followed the banker's lead and the Democratic politician looked crestfailen.

THE SENATOR'S QUESTION.

The late Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, was fond of telling the following story: At a time when probbition was particularly strict in Maine a large party of ministers made an excursion to Cranbert Island, near Bar Harbor. As the members of the party possessed considerable political influence, both Mr. Milliken and Senator Hale accompanied them

Mr. Milliken and Senator Hale accompanied them.
In the course of the trip one of the ministers came
to Mr. Milliken, saying:
"I have been told that some member of this party
has yielded to the temptation of the serpent, and
has a bottle of whitskey with him. Do you know
anything of this?"
Mr. Milliken denied all knowledge of the iniquity,
and referred the cleric to Senator Hale. The Serator listened patiently to the clergyman's tale, and
then, looking up with a twinkle in his eye, quiety
asked:
"You didn't happen to hear whether it was conasked:
"You didn't happen to hear whether it was good or not, did you?"

GUZMAN BLANCO AND ROTHSCHILD. The story used to be current of the late Gusmas Blanco that during the period when he was nomb nally President of the United States of Venesuels but in reality supreme dictator, he at one time visited Europe to negotiate a loan for his country In the furtherance of this design he was presented to the then head of the Rothschild family, to whom

"I am very glad to make the acquaintance of the richest man in the world."

richest man in the world."

"But I can scarce lay claim to that honor," objected Baron Rothschild.
"No?" questioned the dictator.
"When," came the unexpected reply, "I stand in the presence of one who owns four hundred million square miles of land, who controls the services two millions of people, and whose annual incompexceeds fi.000,000, how can I lay claim to being the world's richest man."
"I see, my lord," rejoined Guzman Blanco, with a twinkle in his eye, "that you thoroughly under stand the politics of Venezuela."

HUMBLED IN HIS GLORY. IUMBLED IN HIS GLORY.
In May of 1898, just after the first batch of com-

missions had been announced, a number of new officers were sitting in the Adjutant General room in the War Department. No one of them has as yet received any orders, or, pending them, had mustered up courage to wear the uniform of his rank outside his own private apartments. his rank outside his own private apartments. The ice, however, was about to be oroken, for the opening of the door revealed a recently commissioned major in the full glory of his new uniforms. He walked to the deak in the centre of the room where General Corbin was deeply engrossed some papers. The General glanced up and, sine wishing him good morning, said:

"Well, major, what can I do for you?"

"I am here General," replied the recent with great dignity, "to do my duty."

"You can't," snapped the then overworked in jutant General. "You don't know how,"

A suppressed guffaw from the other recent cers marked the major's precipitate retreats.